Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XVII. **Philadelphia, November 11, 1837.** **Whole No. 850.**

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A FRAGMENT.

...s a pleasing fancy; to believe
...t a bright spirit watched our destiny,
...d the' unseen, was ever by our side
...ering us onward unto virtue's goal,
...with a gentle force, warn rung us
...m the fatal paths of sin and death.
...finger, sad I? I have learned to deem
...not so lightly, as to close it with
...he mind's imagings; wild and unreal
...ms the dreams that I believe and share,
...Then the land of sleep is and open out
...e have given it a form and being,
...nd as the shadowy band by Cæsar's whisper:
...d then, ever Cod, has been that guardian spirit
...nnocent dark and cheerless, when I spear
...ed my pathway; blighting hopes
...ow bright and cheering; when friendship's look
...grew cold,
...nd hearts where love I once possessed, were mine
...e longer. Thus have I felt in presence,
...when in solitude, communing on earth,
...Chasing the shadows of the night air
...And bringing joy and luxury to the earth;
...ere I pass on to the day of judgment, where God
...and memory has passed, to linger on
...Thy wisdom; he has given unto that voice
...ou will call sudden from the grave, to the ear,
...the soul, the most music of a brighter clime,
...reserved from the lips of the pure ones of G...d
...and when in my imaginings, I saw
...And the world around to mine is a mockery of love,
...and felt that these were mine, and only mine,
...Heart God, through time and through eternity;
...And I have wept with tears of sadness
...and joy! rejoicing, feared that happiness
...Hope and exquisite could never be mine.

...ness upon thee, God! all must thou be
...ed in the day of thy power, and the glorious
...and guidening influence of thy spirit's light,
...Ere my heart and bless my future life. N—

HIS COUNTRY'S VICTIM.

BY MRS. ANNE S. STEPHENS.

...Long and weary had been young Hale's journey from the American head quarters to his native village. He had left the main road at sunset, to ride along, with the light of a ...ful moon to guide him, and from the ...hborhood of his native village, he had ...ken his path, till he drew his tired horse up ...fore his home. It was the very seat of rest ...r the weary traveller. The farm-house, with ...s many barns and its roof jutting over the front, and ...ll sloping to the kitchen-garden at the back, ...d the door a sloop, with its primitive seats ...d projecting roof. The front door, that was hinged ...ver with huge bushes and snow-ball trees, now ...ung there blossoming, as if wishfully ...ressed by a white board fence with a gate ...at was taught to close itself by the help of a ...ng weight, which a stone was attached to ...at that stood like a sculptured near.

Hale dismounted and tied his horse to the rail ...fence that ran along the road and inclosed the ...ntenance farm-yard. It now was ...ith an abundance of fruit, and its high grass ...re and there crushed down by the heaps of ...ches gathered for the fire and piled in rows ...f which rocking with pumpkins and dripping ...ith fragrant juice, was just discernible through ...e trees. Hale leaned the fence and passed ...ith a shudder of the orchard to the house, ...where the fat sides of the lazy cows were ...ming in the moonlight, and the coarse look ...ver of full grown corn, that waved in the ...ll silence of the night by their side, ...ckling and ...ing. He paused before the front yard and stood before the window ...f the room where he had left his mother. A ...ht fire place filled with white pine tops and ...ge hunches of hemlock branches, sometimes ...ple, the trigger of which it had been the ...ht of his boyish ambition to pull. Along the ...ge, on the opposite wall, were two rows of ...ns, filled with cream-colored milk; and be...ath them, a dresser with two enormous ...ches of white and blue yarn, sought the ...portion of the wall unoccupied by the ...ge of new cut apples hung up to dry. The ...ge glass globe, burning and rose on its curtain ...sparagus fern of red berries reflected in the ...e wood permit of the silence and ...ness of the night, it was impossible to hear ...those familiar objects engaged our Hale's ...tion. There was a large, old fashioned ...m from which his eyes could not turn to an...ther object. His father, his sister, and his ...ed wife—the orphan girl whom his pa...had brought up in the confidence of their ...ily—were there, and the young soldier could ...e their only son when his country's ...s should be given, with a heart that no ...ge family bible, a two-winded candle, and ...ge old fashioned spectacles, in which ...ient dignity behind his chair, his hands grasp...the back, his eyes closed, was calling upon ...ven with all the fervor of his nature, that ...d the wife of his old age, on her neat car...shioned footstool, with her arms resting on ...narrow sleeves and folded over the bosom of ...striped gown, her head bent forward, and ...s turned upon the face of her husband as ...ught of a supreme being in her self, stood ...e orphan. She too was bending over ...chair; but her face was resting on her ...hands, and her dark curls fell over them and ...concealed her countenance. Hale stood ...ent on the group, and his heart grew sick ...his father close his petition to heaven, for ...ing down blessings on the head of a traitor ...e who had gone forth in battle in his coun...cause. He could distinctly see the tears ...m the closed eyelids of his mother, and ...answering sigh globe silently down the ...ks of his mother. The orphan girl, he ...d, bowed with humility under her light ...ls. He could look no longer. The persua...that he gazed on the group by his native ...h stone for the last time on earth came ...m, and the swelling of his heart became ...ful. Filled with memorial thoughts he turn...to his window, and walked rapidly down the ...agic grove that skirted the highway, be...which was a secluded spot, where he had requested Sarah to meet him after ...ing left and retired for the night. ...e was a nest of natural trees—that place ...ting. Just out of the shadows thrown to ...e side from the moon, was a grape vine ...ern for themselves a basin, where they ...ogether nestled, and their waters ...ough the tangled grass of the meadow be...The smell of one of its banks a young ...e had rooted itself, and from its ...s dropped over the clear basin, the rope ...ful stream was dimpled into tiny waves ...ts fall. Hale paused at the water, and ...ed himself into the waters ...ight was falling with silvery lustre ...ugh the tangled vine, and he fell on the grassfull tree, ...ing it with light, and rapidly tossing ...ves in spots of fitful brilliancy on the ...ground. He had long waited for Sarah, ...ertained when she appeared on the op...side of the brook with a leap sprang to ...side. 'Nathan, dear Nathan,' she ...ed, 'I ought to see you—but why did you not ...to the house, to your father and mother?' ...e put his melancholy look and the glad ...ion of her face into confusion at ...ch anxiety, 'but what has happened? Are ...ll well at the New York? Is Washington ...? Nothing, neither,' interrupted Hale, ...ing her hand, 'nothing but the ...ion of a traitor to his country.'

...on why this secrecy? your note which I ...t to let your parents see? this private ...ng? and your father's desire to shame my ...quest to make, or evil linkage to commu...which you have spoken to me? Surely ...ing if that is not the case why do you not ...e home, and gladden them with the sight ...r son?'

...Sarah, I must on a few hours be again at ...ington, and I could not bear the ...ibility of my parents to no good purpose. ...y to visit them, before I leave some time ...ly. I stood before the window and heard ...ir evening prayers. But answer me, Sa...since I said not that so long as I was an ...man and performed my duty as a soldier, ...ou put your self between me and ...r what in your opinion constitutes the du...of a soldier?'

...'Can constitutes the duties of a soldier? ...you put when you put this question to ...e have stood one of the bravest of our ...ens; whose wounds received in your ...y's battles are yet scarce healed; who stood face to face with the glorious Wash...and received his noble thanks for your ...services; and yet would leave me unlearn...of the attributes of a soldier; you—'

...ay, dear Sarah, do not trifle, nor speak lightly. Merriment from you sounds harshly at the moment when we meet, perhaps for the last time on earth.'

...Sarah dashed wildly on his face, and grasped his arm with both her hands, as she repeated, 'For the last time on earth—what do you, what can you mean?'

...'Do not agitate yourself, I should not have spoken thus hastily; but indeed, be convinced, that in his opposition with the feelings he has ...to long tried to suppress, 'indeed Sarah, I scarce know how to inform you of the engagement I have made to visit the English coast as a spy. ...I am not alone, dear, but bear me out. Our troops are dispersed with our little fleet upon the island. Washington, in order to determine on his future course, must have a knowledge of the situation and probable movements of the foe. I, at his solicitation, have undertaken to pass over the Island in disguise, and report to him. I have gained permission to visit my home before I undertook the expedition, and hoped to meet in it sooner you than privately that I might save my self the pain of informing my parents; and I feared to bear your disapprobation of the step I am now about to take.'

...And did you think then meanly of the patriotism of one who has trod the same path with you from infancy, and who, perhaps, is now looking on the expedition in one of which your heart approves, and glad Washington requests you to undertake, it must be a worthy one. No action can for to be good which springs from motives so utterly unworthy as those you have given you on to this; for I know you too well to think you will undertake a dishonorable action, or one, a service that might possibly be deemed one of doubtful fame.'

...'Never, Sarah, never, though I cannot think an act of mine, that has the sanction of our leader, and the wishes of mine self, can be one of low, and I felt that these went mine, and only mine, dear Cod, through time and through eternity.'

...'I have said with truth, that I was not ashamed of my ...ipating, feared that happiness ...e and exquisite could never be mine.

...'Then why this secrecy? Nathan, you have ...ed me with your self, and I have ...ed you with my whole heart and ...ul. Why should you not ...ow me in the ...ion you are about to undertake? ...ou not, that I am ...ed to you, and ...ld be ...ed to ...ow ...ou ...ou ...ou

The following is a copy of a letter, addressed from a gentleman of Wisconsin, to the Secretary of the Philadelphia Land Company, elicited by an advertisement for from 4 to 6000 acres of land for 100 settlers, with the intention of procuring 1000 tenants.

Pa Bucks, W. T., Sept. 9, 1837.

Sir—I have just noticed your advertisement in the "Saturday Evening Post," relative to the purchase of a large body of land, and hoping that writing you such a view to directing your attention to Wisconsin, previously to buying elsewhere, may not be deemed impertinent, I shall, without further apology, proceed to give you some information respecting this favored territory, which I trust will at all events, prove of some interest to one who takes so much, as I know you do, in every thing relating to the advancement of her prosperity.

Having no claim to the precise objects of your company, farther than the advertisement referred to, I am of course unprepared to give you such details as you might be most desirous to obtain, but be they what they may, it strikes me most forcibly that the probability of your realizing your wishes in some part of the Territory is greater than it would be any where else than I am. The price you propose going for land is stated. You of course next desire that it shall be of the best quality, provided such can be had on your terms. You want a healthy climate, a pure water, a situation easy of access; in short, you doubtless desire a location combining the greatest possible number of advantages—and this spot, I will venture to affirm, without fear of contradiction, will be found within the limits of Wisconsin. You can obtain any quantity of as fine land here as the sun ever enjoins upon for $1 25 per acre—fees for agricultural purposes, and also [which you perhaps will scarcely credit, containing immense bodies of Lead and Copper. Nature has not either fenced or ploughed our fields; but she has done very little short of that; having scattered groves of timber at convenient intervals over the bosom of the smoothly undulating prairie, leaving nothing for the husbandman to do but make and lay by the hay which he proceeds at once to break up the soil. No "clearing" whatever, nor "grubbing" as in Pennsylvania and other places, being pre-requisite; and as to the abundance and purity of our springs, and streams affording matter poetry, and the salubrity of the climate, I do not believe any part of the Union can surpass, if even they can be doubtless aware of the fact that steamboats not only land at our eastern and southern boundary, but that they also ascend the Mississippi without any difficulty to the Falls of St. Anthony, besides running up the Wisconsin river to Fort Winnebago, where by a slight improvement, they will shortly be enabled to run down the Fox to Green Bay; and it follows that the facilities of intercommunication with the seaboard, secure advantages too apparent to need indication.

I shall take much pleasure in answering any [post paid] letters of enquiry you may choose to favour me with; and I shall further feel it to be the honor of forwarding to your address some of our newspapers, as being calculated to afford you some faint idea of the condition and resources of the country. Should you deem any of my remarks or statements worthy of publication, you will oblige me by making that use of them, over my name, as I am particularly desirous for my own sake, as well as those of emigrants generally, that more should be known of the character of Wisconsin at the east, than is at present the case.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obt. and servant,
MICHIE. Jr.

WESTERN COUNTRY.

In no town in the western country, during the past season of pressure and distress, if we may judge from the casual remarks of strangers who visit us, and from newspaper reports, has the march of improvement been stayed so little as in this place. In Chicago and Milwaukee, and, indeed, in nearly all of the towns along the lake, large building operations have nearly stopped. Here, buildings have been and are springing up on every side—and here, in sure, population, and business, will Green Bay, if her citizens are but true to themselves and their interests, compare with, we might say outstrip, any of the rising cities of the west, but few if any of which combine all the requisites of prosperity, and hold out as flattering inducements to the western emigrant. Easily principles against us, in consequence of the supposed severity of our climate and variety of our soil, are giving way to the light of truth—are disappearing before the test of experience and observation. A few years ago, the notion that fever was associated with ideas of eternal frost and snow, reshape and ludicrous: it was in vain, just as a French trading, and U. S. military post, and few, indeed, were the hardy pioneers who to seek a home-seed or commence the arts of civilization in so distant a portion of the northwest as Green Bay. At last, however, an intelligent western adventurer, more daring than the rest, ventured to "join his fate" to this remote region. Instead of the brakeness and sterility of a Siberian clime, he found under the genial influence of a salubrious atmosphere, and ascertained that the soil needed but the labour of the husbandman to be forth with its return. He soon found, too, that the country abounded with timber and water-power—that being swave of its imp rtant commercial position, he laid out a town at the mouth of the river. The attention of enterprising emigrants was at last arrested—steamboats and vessels were attracted to the shores of the bay—the population rapidly increased, buildings were erected; and what was, but a few short years ago, a comparative wilderness, inhabited only by the Indian and a few hardy fur traders, is now the site of a large, handsome, and flourishing commercial town, whose importance can be properly estimated by those only who are acquainted with its commanding geographical situation, and its unrivalled facilities of communication with the Mississippi is opened, for the commencement of navigation, at a period when we hope our citizens will hereafter make more energetic exertions, the full of emigration to the west will take its course up the rich valley of the Fox, of which this is the mart, will become the key. Numerous mill sites are water privileges be applied to manufacturing, and its teeming soil to produce the staff of life. Now, indeed, some parts of this teeming valley are becoming settled by farmers—we have heard lately of many who have commenced the cultivation of farms.

Our commerce is rapidly increasing—that of this year will almost double the commerce of the preceding year. In short, every thing indicates will be onward—nature has given to advantages worth any sure passports to greatness—Climate, situation, and resources combine to make this a desirable location for those who love health and wealth.—Detroit Advertiser.

Horse and Steam Power.—Tis a term, used as a name of a measure of power, in each apparatus which had its origin in convenience. In its first application no great merit was claimed for it but as the value of mechanical power became better understood, an effort was made to make it coincoding with the power of a horse, and of uniformity in the practice of engineers and manufacturers. Mr. Watt has fixed the customary horse power, at 1,200,000 lbs raised one foot per hour, or 33,000 lb. raised one foot per minute or 55 lb. raised one foot per second. Mr. Watt assigned a proportion for the pressure upon a steam engine equivalent to a horse's power, which is 35 times the square of the diameter of the cylinder, in inches, multiplied by the velocity of the piston, 6 feet, per minute, and the product divided on 34,000, the result is the number for the horse power. The advantage of steam power is apparent: the horse can work but eight or ten eight hours, the engine may be kept at work as long as wanted.

The following sentiments of an individual, whose authority is great, will perhaps be worthy of consideration.

Dr. Franklin and Paper Money.—About the time, says Dr. Franklin, I read a little thing to every among the people for more paper money, only fifteen thousand pounds being then in the province, and that soon to be sunk. The wealthy inhabitants opposed any addition, being against all paper currency, from the apprehension that it would depreciate, as it had done in N. England, to the injury of all creditors. We had discussed this point in our junto, where I was on the side of an addition, being convinced that the first small sum, struck in 1723 had done much good by increasing the trade, employment, and number of inhabitants in the province, since it now saw all the old houses inhabited, and many new ones building, whereas I remembered well when I first walked about the streets of Philadelphia, eight years before, I saw many of the houses in Walnut street, between Second and Front streets, with bills on their door 'to be let;' and many likewise in Chesnut street and other streets, which made me think the inhabitants of the city were dying off after another deserting it. Our debates passed out no light of the subject, that I was able to see, but printed an anonymous pamphlet on it, entitled, "The Nature and Necessity of a Paper Currency." It was well received by the common people in general; but the rich men disliked it; for it increased and strengthened the clamour for more money; and they happening to have no writers among them that were able to answer it, their opposition slackened, and the point was carried by a majority in the House. My friends there, who considered I had been of some service, thought fit to reward me, by employing me in printing the money; a very profitable job, and great help to me; this was another advantage gained by my being able to write. The success of this currency became, in time and experience, so evident, that the most violent opposers, so evident, that the most violent opposers, who then were dreaded, were never afterwards

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NOVEMBER 11, 1837.

The lamentable condition of the periodical literature of the country as regards pecuniary compensation, is the subject of very general complaint. Scarcely a paper reaches us where is not found a notice to delinquent subscribers requesting a settlement of their accounts. Some publishers have been compelled to make an advance in their prices, in order to enable them to defray necessary charges. The subjoined remarks of the New Yorker, shows distinctly the cause of this evil.

"Our humble portion of this world's goods has long since been swallowed up in this all devouring vortex, and further additions of capital to aid in the undertaking have abandoned it with losses, and those who have to fill their places have resorted to the full amount of their ability. Not a farthing has been drawn from the concern by us, but all has been cheerfully rendered; and the allowance to the proprietors having charge respectively of the editorial and publishing departments has been far less than their service would have commanded elsewhere. The last six months have been more disastrous than any which preceded them; as we have continued in that situation but a short time.

Michigan.—The Detroit Morning Post state that Governor Mason has effected a loan of $5,000,000, for the purpose of effecting the improvement of the state. The loan is recommended in Michigan.

Treasury Notes.—By a circular from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated the 3d inst. we learn that from the 13th of the preceding month, $23,172,865, of treasury notes had been issued.

Ship Hogarth, Crocker, 1st inst. off Darien, Ga. and has sold a vessel in 3 days. On the 1st, 31, 25, lon. 80, 20, saw a vessel bottom up, about 60 feet keel, appeared to have been in that situation some time.

Horrible.—It is currently reported that a man was thrown upon the track of the railroad bridge, on the 26th ult. The rapidity of the current, since the late rains, is such, that any one falling in would be unable to get out, and over the high falls.—*Rochester Daily Adv.*

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EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

The losses and sales.—In one county in Ohio, 20 men run for the office of sheriff. We have not heard how many got it.

A Wreck.—One of the boats Chiefs, left behind sick at Baltimore, has, we regret to hear, died at that place.

A great fire occurred at Halifax the 23d ult. it destroyed 12 buildings in Water street, &c.—loss $80,000. Insured $6,000.

A young man named Wallington Hall, a carpenter from Philadelphia, while crossing on the ferry from Fenwick to Mobile, fell from his canoe, and shortly expired.

Captain Murray, of the steamboat has invented a code of signals for the merchant service of England, which passed through as editions.

Pumpkins.—Mr. Tingle, of Cincinnati, Ohio, raised this season *six hundred and fifty-two pounds* of sweet Pumpkins from one acre of land.

The Legislature of New Jersey have elected William S. Pennington, Esq. of Newark, Governor of that State for the ensuing year.

Young Black Hawk said he had no objections to the Indian looking at him, if they wouldn't thank him for so much.

The Mobile Mercantile Advertiser states that the Board of Cotton Brokers has been formed in that city.

The journeymen printers in Louisville are about to establish another daily paper in that city.

Interpretations of Port Carlon.—We understand that Mr. Strode, of Union county, intends erecting a steam Grist Mill at Port Carbon.—[Pa. paper.] We understand no such thing.

A lawyer was lately detected in a theft at Little Rock, and punished by having his ears cropped on the bare back. The lash was well laid on, and he was then expelled from the court room.

It is said that there are now eight thousand students in England, besides those in literary institutions, at present in operation, are not capable of educating more than six hundred.

A letter from Bangor, Me. says that the operations of the Penobscot Boom Company, in relation to a certain unconcernacer, are about to be commenced with a view to bring the timber in circulation in so distant a portion of the northwest as Green Bay. Mr. Ind., however, an intelligent western adventurer, more daring than the rest, ventured to "join his fate" to this remote region. Instead of the brakeness and sterility of a Siberian clime, he found under the genial influence of a salubrious atmosphere, and ascertained that the soil needed but the labour of the husbandman to be forth with its return. He soon found, too, that the country abounded with timber and water-power—that being swave of its imp rtant commercial position, he laid out a town at the mouth of the river. The attention of enterprising emigrants was at last arrested—steamboats and vessels were attracted to the shores of the bay—the population rapidly increased, buildings were erected; and what was, but a few short years ago, a comparative wilderness, inhabited only by the Indian and a few hardy fur traders, is now the site of a large, handsome, and flourishing commercial town, whose importance can be properly estimated by those only who are acquainted with its commanding geographical situation, and its unrivalled facilities of communication with the Mississippi is opened, for the commencement of navigation, at a period when we hope our citizens will hereafter make more energetic exertions, the full of emigration to the west will take its course up the rich valley of the Fox, of which this is the mart, will become the key. Numerous mill sites are water privileges be applied to manufacturing, and its teeming soil to produce the staff of life. Now, indeed, some parts of this teeming valley are becoming settled by farmers—we have heard lately of many who have commenced the cultivation of farms.

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The lead trade is pretty much at a stand in the neighborhood of Galena. Provisions are so high, and lead so low, that very little has been raised the present season. The Galena Gazette says most of the milling business is completed for operations.

Another Fatal Accident.—A miner, whose name we have not learned, was crushed to death by the falling in of a shaft at the Mt. Ireland Chapman's mine, on the 31st ult. He was caught in the shaft, and the top of the shaft fell upon him. He disregarded the caution, and was instantly killed.

The Postmaster General reports the number of defaulting postmasters to be 1832! Quite a host of *safe depositories of the public money* under the *sub-treasury system*.

The U. S. sloop of war Concord, sailed from Pensacola, on Thursday, the 19th ult, on a cruise along the coast of Texas and Mexico.

The U. S. sloop of war Grampus, also sailed on the 19th, on a cruise to Havana, Nassau, N. P. and the Windward Islands.

Florence Turpentine.—The most aggravated wounds on domestic animals are easily cured by the application of the gum obtained in the spirit of Turpentine of Florence. The part affected must be bathed several times with the mixture each day, when a perfect cure will be effected in forty-eight hours.

Sch. Ontario, Capt. Smith, of Mount, Mass. 31st ult. lat. 34 28, lon. 76, fell in with the wreck of a large pilot boat of about 80 tons burthen, bowsprit standing, both anchors on the bows; inside of the stern painted green; seat painted white; of about 150 tons burthen. We are sorry to hear that situation but a short time.

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Friendly Creeks on their way to Arkansas.—Two companies of Creek Indians, one of 300 and the other of 400 persons, passed Memphis on the 26th inst. Indians embarked the 24th, on board the steamboat Tom Jefferson, for Arkansas. They are under the conductor, for Arkansas. They are opposite the railroad.

Soap.—The good house wives are all ajoy at a newly invented Soap, by Anderson, in Pearl st. near Cedar, N. Y. It is warranted to wash the clothes and boiled, so that no rubbing is required. The experiment has been successfully tested. It will save much labour, and will be a great saver. Ironers not washers being required.

The state of Major W. G. McNeil, and the corps of topographical engineers, as principal engineer of the Charleston, Louisville, and Cincinnati railroad, is stated at $3,000 per annum and dollars; and that of the president of the company, at one hundred.

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To preserve Pumpkin.—Stew your pumpkin as usual for pies, spread it thinly upon large open tins or platters, and place them under or over your stove, where it kept four or five days, it will be dry enough to keep in bags or barrels throughout the year. Pumpkin prepared in this way is far superior to that preserved in the old method of drying, making much richer and better flavoured pies, besides requiring much less labour.

Newburg, Nov. 3.—Daring Attempt at Incendiarism.—A bold and daring attempt was made, on the night of Messrs. Oakley & Davis, of this village, but happily without success. A trunk, containing eight of sawed Lucifer matches was found, about half burnt, which had been ignited and deposited in the sawdust of the manufactory, and placed behind the outside door of their second story, opening into a hall, which is usually left open.

Treasury Notes.—These notes bearing two per cent. interest were for the first time issued on the 1st inst. and consisted of 5 denominations, and one and a half per cent. premium, payable in specie, amounted to $23,172,865 on the 3d inst. They were subsequently offered at 1 per cent. 94 94 per cent. payable in commercial currency. No purchasers!—*N. Y. Inq. 6th inst.*

Awful Times.—The Vincennes (Ohio) Gazette of the 14th ult. has the following melancholy paragraph:—Provisions of every kind bear a high price in our market. Beef 5; pork 5; potatoes 62 ½ cents; hominy 12 ½; lard 10; beeswax 17 cents per lb.; chickens $1 50 per dozen. Eggs 25 cents per dozen. Irish potatoes 62 ½ cents; wheat 75; corn 25; and oats 20 cents per bushel. Of about 150 deaths in this city, we have not heard of one that was occasioned by starvation.

Michigan.—The Detroit Morning Post state that Governor Mason has effected a loan of $5,000,000, for the purpose of effecting the improvement of the state. The loan is recommended in Michigan.

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Ship Hogarth, Crocker, 1st inst. off Darien, Ga. and has sold a vessel in 3 days. On the 1st, 31, 25, lon. 80, 20, saw a vessel bottom up, about 60 feet keel, appeared to have been in that situation some time.

Horrible.—It is currently reported that a man was thrown upon the track of the railroad bridge, on the 26th ult. The rapidity of the current, since the late rains, is such, that any one falling in would be unable to get out, and over the high falls.—*Rochester Daily Adv.*

The operations of the Bank of the State of Lyons, in France, exceeds one hundred and sixty thousand; among these are 30,000 silk manufacturers; many of whom have emigrated to the United States.

Friendly Creeks on their way to Arkansas.—Two companies of Creek Indians, one of 300 and the other of 400 persons, passed Memphis on the 26th inst. Indians embarked the 24th, on board the steamboat Tom Jefferson, for Arkansas. They are under the conductor, for Arkansas. They are opposite the railroad.

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A Rare Fish in the Illinois River.—The Tazewell Telegraph, of Pekin, Illinois, has the following:

Mr. N. Clifton, living in Peoria county, has caught two fishes of a species before unknown in that region, called by some the Alligator Gare, and by others fresh water shark.

The largest is six feet eleven inches long, three feet around, and has instead of scales a coating of shell, or a hard substance like small white sea shell.

It has also several rows of teeth, two rows are so long and sharp as to clasp to each. Its form is nearer the shark than any other large fish, and undoubtedly is equally as dangerous. It may be seen at Mr. Clinton's residence.

The weight is not known, but from a trial made with a pair of steel yards it is believed to weigh two hundred and thirty pounds.

Scrambling for Land.—A young man named William Newton, went to the office window of Mr. Oaks, a money broker in Broadway, and thrust his head through the aperture, and hauled out a large roll of bills which was lying several hundred dollars in gold and silver, and scattered them in the street. Unfortunately for Mr. Oaks, there happened to be a crowd of young vagabonds there at the moment, who pocketed up as fast as they could pick them up. Mr. Oaks thinks two or $300 of it. A gentleman who happened to be in the office, seized hold of Newton, who made no effort to escape, and was quietly taken to the Police office, where he conducted himself in such a manner to give reason for supposing he must be insane. He was committed for further examination.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

A magnificent organ has recently been erected at Hinchley, in England. It is forty-five feet wide, and 45 high. The largest metal diapason pipe is 32 feet 3 inches in circumference, and 32 feet in height. The largest wood diapason pipe measures 16 feet 6 inches in circumference, and 200 cubic feet. In the full organ are 10 open diapasons, and all the other parts are calculated in proportion to these. There are 4 sets of keys and 3 sets of keys. To supply so stupendous an instrument with wind, requires three large pair of bows, the whole superficial measure of which exceeds 280 feet. The power can be fairly estimated, some farther idea of the magnitude of this organ, it may be stated that its weight amounts to upwards of 30 tons.

Coal Trade.—The Morris Canal is bringing down great quantities of Coal. During the last week about 4000 tons have arrived at the Delaware & Raritan canal and Newark. There are large black mountains of the article now piled upon the dock at Jersey City, awaiting a chance for market. One of the agents estimates the quantity at 40,000 tons. Large numbers of boats are ready brought down, since the season opened, and if the weather continues favorable, the quantity will probably be increased to upwards of 120,000 before the season closes.

Cattle.—Mr. Hamilton, of Westchester, has imported a number of cattle from Holland, Switzerland, and three South Down sheep, selected from the flocks of the Duke of Bedford, and Lord Ducie. Captain Moore has brought two Shetland ponies, and Mr. Bement has imported the most improved breed, and well matched, &c.

Finances of Egypt.—The finances of Egypt have increased rapidly during the last forty years. In 1792, the total of the revenue amounted to 2,000,000 purses, amounted, according to official documents, to 3,000,000 purses in 1825, to 4,000,000 purses in 1834, to 63,000,000; and at the present time, to 80,000,000 purses. The increase has arisen principally from contributions on landed property; profits on the sale of flax, wool, wax, and honey; duties on exports and imports; salts, senna, asphaltum, &c. besides the immense profits derived from the monopoly of corn.

There is said to be an annual surplus of nearly 12,000,000 purses, after defraying the expense caused by the military and naval establishments, and the public works.

Treaty with the Winnebagoes.—A treaty with the Winnebagoes was held at Fort Winnebago by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, on the 15th ult. The treaty was signed on the 21st, and all of the Messrops is extinguished, and they are to remove to the west of the Mississippi river, west of that river, which was conveyed to them in 1825. They also relinquish their right to the lands ceded to the Menomonees in twenty miles in width, adjoining and west of the Missisippi river, for which they are to receive annuities, agricultural assistance, education, the services of a blacksmith, and the right to hunt on the lands ceded to the Menomonees. The half blood relatives of mixed blood, and in permanent improvements, are to receive the sum of $150,000. In consequence of the independent action of the Commissioners, but few public councils were held with the Indians, and the treaty was said to have been effected by individual only.

Statistics of Wealth Accumulating.—In Great Britain, says the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, the number of persons who die worth £100,000 and upwards, is about 1 in 1,000 of the whole number of persons who die at the age of fifteen; in 1,714 at 21 years; in 1,000 at 25 years; in 500 at 30 years; in 250 at 40 years; and in 100 at 50 years. Of these estates, there were only three which had been made by trade, in the year 1825, in 1826 the number was 20, in 1827, 22, in 1828, 25, in 1829, 30, in 1830, 32, in 1831, 35, in 1832, 40, in 1833, 45, in 1834, 50, and in 1835, 55. The number of deaths among the women are in proportion to those of the men are 50 to 54. The married women live longer than the unmarried, and the celibacy. In the country, the mean term of the duration of life exceeds that in cities by nearly four in towns, the proportion is seven for males and eight for females. The number of females to the general number of individuals of the sex as one to three; and the number of males as one to four. The number of births of male sex are three to five. The number of widows who marry again is to that of widows who remain single as 1 to 4. The double who inhabit elevated situations live longer than those who reside in less elevated places. The lead in the atmosphere is highly destructive to the age of seventeen years. The number of deaths by lead in London is 1 in 1,000 yearly, which makes nearly 25,000 monthly. According to calculations founded upon the above facts, the individual only is dead who attains the age of 100 years. The number of males to that of the female sex as 26 to 25.

The following summary, exhibits in half relief a few of the inconveniences, of an exclusive metallic currency. The concluding observation is worthy of the attention of the public, as the experiment shall have been fairly tried by its projectors.

HARD MONEY GOVERNMENTS.

Sovereign.—The people are divided and governed, both prepared of oatmeal, with an occasional intermixture of dried fish. Meat is a luxury, rarely tasted.

Aristocracy.—The dress of the peasantry is principally of sheep skin, with a covering of bad bread, dried fish, and gruel without meat.

Democracy.—The people are without food in bondage, and are bought and sold together with the land on which they labor.

Feudalism.—The people are all the land in the 1799, they amounted, according to official documents, to 3,000,000 purses in 1825, to 4,000,000 in 1834, to 63,000,000; and at the present time, to 80,000,000 purses. The increase has arisen principally from contributions on landed property; profits on the sale of flax, wool, wax, and honey; duties on exports and imports; salts, senna, asphaltum, &c. besides the immense profits derived from the monopoly of corn.

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SATURDAY EVENING POST

PHILADELPHIA

Saturday, November 11, 1837.

THE ARETHUSA.

Through inadvertency we omitted to notice a new work, published by Messrs. Carey & Hart. It is a naval story, called The Arethusa, from the poet of Lord Chatham, and is the production of Ben Brace, &c. The tale is very pleasing in the incidents, an extract from which we shall give as early as our space will admit. It is closely printed, and contains a large amount of reading in a small compass.

A large delegation from the Western tribes of Indians visited this city last week, consisting of Keokuck, Black Hawk, and many other chiefs and warriors of much note and celebrity. The son of Black Hawk struck us as a noble specimen of manhood in its rude uncultivated state. His erect attitude, lofty bearing, prominent features, and intellectual cast of countenance, seemed to indicate that nothing was wanting but the genial hand of civilization to elicit all the attributes of true greatness. On Monday evening last, the deputation of the Winnebago tribe of Indians, consisting of twenty eight, males and females, with children arrived in the city. The delegation presented a fair representation of their national character, regards physical properties. Many of them are men of strength, of a symmetrical form, and their development not to be discovered in other races of our species. Nearly destitute of clothing, with necks and arms bared to the cold and the weather, pleasant children with gee gaws and trifles, they exhibited a melancholy spectacle of degraded barbarism.

It has often been said, that the most proper and effectual mode of impressing the natives of the wilderness with respect for their white neighbors would be to present them with motives and wants to produce such a sentiment. That the exhibitions to which they are introduced in our large cities are not precisely of this description, and tend to produce the very reverse, for the purpose of exciting wonder, and pleasing, by the mere gratification of curiosity, is, we believe, too true.

A minister transacts business at the office on the 9th of the month, and on the 10th the King of Hanover is in the act of giving a government audience, and on the 11th has been forced to submit to a surgical operation. Now, in the schools, hospitals, asylums and other benevolent institutions' would it not elevate our character as a powerful people, to introduce them to our manners and our workshops, and might not the spirit of humanity and kindness by such means be cultivated, and the mass of human woe be diminished.

The gross deceptions of the rude and uncultivated portions of mankind, such as the elixir of life had advocates, have indeed passed away, but only to give place to new chimeras, or if possible, more ridiculous ones. Indeed, as the present rises up to astonish men, by the views he gives of the distant future, and the skill he evinces in explaining the mysterious circumstances of the present, the wonder, pleasure, and applause he attracts the undivided attention of the weaker part of mankind, until at some unfortunate moment, the cheat is discovered, and then away goes the juggler.

Next we have the work of miracles, who represents his wonderful works, as proofs, that the blind have been made to see, the lame to walk, the sick are healed, and even death himself is subservient to his own domain. But the hour of detection comes at last, and the charlatan is driven into oblivion, and leaves no remembrance behind him, save the injuries he has inflicted on all the modes of which the elixir can be adopted for imposing on the credulity of mankind, none can be more despicable and dangerous than this. Nothing is more particularly to those who undertake the responsible duty of administering in cases were nothing short of great surgical ability can be effective. In the hour of calamity, and danger are ever ready to catch any thing which presents a possible chance of relief; and unfortunately ignorance and presumption are ever ready with some vaunted specific.

Then there is opened the sublime mysteries of animal magnetism, with its extraordinary revelations, and the strange ambiguity in the human faculties it produces. No object of nature can be concealed from its searching scrutiny, no question of business or pleasure be hid from its omnipresent eye; but the fate which has attended many other brilliant theories, mon, has attended this. Nothing more particularly adapted to the rapidity of the present age, than the spirit of humanity and kindness by such means be cultivated, and the mass of human woe be diminished.

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There are others who bow down in homage to the acolytes in the temple of letters, and fancy they speak with the inspiration of the very altar of genius. Every word uttered by them is recorded with as much reverence as though they spoke the language of oracles. This, of course, is marked and made the subject of critical scrutiny; their probable motives and designs are narrowly scanned, while the incense of flattery is unsparingly offered to the new priest, as a species of poisoned incense, which soon becomes surrounded, as the atmosphere of the Upas tree, with the bones and carcasses of the victims of its influence.

—Two young white men, named Brown and Perry, were arrested in Louisville, Ky. on the 2d inst. on the charge of having murdered a negro man named Jim Bunting, on the night of the 30th ult. The officer in charge of the prisoners, on his way to the jail, permitted them to walk a short distance in front of him, when they suddenly turned upon him, and struck him a violent blow on the head with a stone, which felled him to the ground, and then made their escape. The officer was severely injured by the blow, but not dangerously. Perry, who had been a slave, was recently liberated by his master, and was employed as a waiter on board a steamboat. Brown is a white man, and has been employed as a hand on the same boat. Both of them are said to be desperate characters.

The Treasury Department has given notice, that the holders of certificates for the 4th instalment of the Napoleon government, will on forwarding them to the department, receive treasury drafts for the amount, which may be due, which will be paid in New York with specie.

From the Baltimore Republican, we learn that a gentleman of that city, has gone to Washington to solicit the kindly offices of the Mexican Minister, in order to obtain the release of Mr. Reed, the brother-in-law of Gen. Santa Anna. The prisoners captured by the Mexicans. The minister furnished him with the following extract from a letter which he had just received:

"The Supreme government of Mexico, has ordered the release of all the Mexican prisoners that were in Matamoras.

It is said Paulding is composing a new naval paper a Tragedy, and that Willis has just published a new Tragedy. Bulwer and Talfourd have completed a new Tragedy, and to crown all Captain Maryatt is writing a book on American.

The Convention for reforming the constitution, have agreed by a vote of 55 yeas and nays to hold the remainder of the session in the city of Philadelphia.

The City Councils met in special session on wednesday evening, and passed the following resolution

"*Resolved*, That the Select and Common Council will most cheerfully furnish the Committee now sitting at Harrisburg, with accommodations; in conformity with the resolution of the 3rd July inst., to meet at the commencement of said convention to this city."

There is a lady in New York who has advertised for a husband, who must have the following amiable qualities. He must be a divine, moral, serious, bold, majestic, inoffensive, scientific, humble husband. The editor of the Wheeling Gazette wishes to see the application

THD MECHANIC ARTS.

The mechanic arts found this fair country a wilderness, shaded by lofty trees, and inhabited by the roaming beast of prey, and the almost equally savage Indian. Ample savanna's displayed their broad expanse to the genial sun, but the golden grain waved not over them; the earth reposed in silence save where the clangor of the fight, or the groan of some victim of savage warfare disturbed the tranquility of the scene. The swelling waves rolled their full tides to the ocean, but no gallant ship floated thereon laden with the riches of a foreign clime. Neither art nor science had yet condescended to cheer the waste, or illumine the intellectual darkness, with a ray of light.

The song of the joyous reaper was not heard as he retired from the field of healthful labor; there was none to bless the harvest, or cultivate the earth. The unsophisticated native framed his limited notions of wealth, and beyond the skin which resounded with the shouts of triumph or the feats of skill. To rouse the deer from his covert and pursue the chase, was the pleasure and the toil of the untutored Indian. He was contented light and heat, but curiosity was dead, and the page of knowledge was unexamined. The frail canoe glided on the unnavigated waters, but there was none to admire their beauty, or comprehend the benefit to be derived from an acquaintance with their properties. Philosophy did not interrogate the mind of labor to improve the understanding and amend the heart.—Ignorance and superstition hallowed the objects of sense, before which men bowed themselves in folly.

The power of which we speak, has changed the prospect as by the touch of magic influence the wisdom of fancy have been called forth and filled in the transactions of this wonderful age. The solid rock has been dissolved, and a highway established on the mountains brow, and the earth has been made to bring forth a more precious than the diamonds of the East. The ocean with its heaving billows has become tributary to the wants of man, and the fire and the air have combined to minister to his comfort. Every where we behold the mighty influence of mind subjecting nature to its authority, and embellishing and adorning it for the use. Science in every department of man is employed in perfecting the monuments of its triumphant skill. Splendid architecture adorns our cities, elegance and utility abound in every thing which can conduce to happiness. The means of communication have been increased to an unprecedented degree, and as a consequence, more friendly feelings have been indulged by those, who formerly were encouraged to regard each other as strangers.—There are considerable arts which constantly supply the physical necessities of man, or provide him the means of diversion. The earth yields under the cultivation of the hand of the husbandman, and plenteous crops reward his toil, and cheer his heart with joy. Prosperity and felicity have followed in the train of knowledge, and material reformation is arisen in the desert. Look at this continent as it now is, and then consider what it was two centuries ago, and no vision of the prophet could trace a more wonderful transformation.

The medium through which these benefits have been obtained is manual labor,—and the mechanic arts are the vehicle by which all these operations have been carried on—they are the never failing fountains whence our true comforts flow. Of their power we can only doubt who will survey the history of man, and remark the changes to which he has been subject. Science has soared into the region of unbounded space, and now comes down to the investigation, and has penetrated beyond the barriers, that in former ages opposed her flight.—Arts of wonderful power, the public and private, and each dim star whose dull light scarce illumines a point in the immensity of ether, is now seen as a world of magnificence, inhabited by beings with all its attractions, and gay prospects unite to render man communion with the extent of creation as unbridled by the mechanic arts.

The engineer is the child of science, and from these pursuits, without which indeed, it would be impossible for us to subsist in our present condition. The machine next furnish the food we eat, the apparel which defends us from the heat of summer, and the cold of winter, and the dwellings which shelter us from the inclement storm. Arts of wonderful power, the sciences and pain we should linger in misery without relief, no friendly hand could alleviate our sorrow, no sympathetic consolation could soothe the hour of death

The following is a copy of a letter, addressed from a gentleman of Wisconsin, to the Secretary of the Philadelphia Land Company, elicited by an advertisement for from 4 to 6000 acres of land for 100 settlers, with the intension of procuring 1000 tenants.

PHILADELPHIA, W.T., Sept. 9, 1837.

SIR—I have just noticed your advertisement in the "Saturday Evening Post," relative to the purchase of a large body of land, and inquire in writing you with a view to directing your attention to *Wisconsin*, previously to buying elsewhere, may not be deemed impertinent, I shall, without further apology, proceed to give you some information respecting this favored country, which I trust will at all events, prove of some interest, to one who has been so much, as I know I do, in every thing relating to the advancement of her prosperity.

Having no clue to the precise objects of your company, farther than the advertisement referred to, I am of course unprepared to give you such details as you might be most desirous to obtain, but be they what they may, it strikes me most forcibly that the probability of your realizing your wishes in one part of our Territory is greater than it would be any where else that I know of. The price you propose giving for land is stated. You of course next desire that it shall be of the best quality, provided such can be had on your terms. You want a healthy climate, a pure water, a situation easy of access; in short, no doubtless desire a location combining the greatest possible number of advantages—and such, I will venture to affirm, without the least contradiction, will be found within the limits of Wisconsin. You can obtain any quantity of as fine land here as the sun ever shone upon for $1 25 per acre—free for agricultural purposes, and also (which you perhaps will scarcely credit) containing immense bodies of Lead and Copper. Nature has not seized her fairest or ploughed up fields; but she has done very little more of this; having scattered groves of timber at convenient intervals over the bosom of the smoothly undulating prairie, leaving nothing for the husbandman to do but make and lay out his fields, the process at once to break up the sod. No "clearing" whatever, nor "ploughing" as in Pennsylvania and other places, being pre-requisite; and as to the abundance and purity of our springs, and streams affording motive power, and the salubrity of the climate, I do not believe any part of the Union can surpass, if even with them. You are doubtless aware of the fact that steamboats not only land all along our eastern boundary, but that they also ascend the Mississippi without any difficulty to the Falls of St. Anthony, besides running up the Wisconsin river to Fort Winnebago, where by a slight improvement, they will shortly be enabled to run down the Fox to Green Bay; and it follows that our facilities of intercommunication with the seaboard, secure advantages too apparent to need indication.

I shall take much pleasure in answering any (*post paid*) letters of enquiry you may choose to favour me with; and I shall farther do myself the honor of forwarding to your address some of our newspapers, as being calculated to afford you some faint idea of the condition and resources of the country. Should you deem any of my remarks or statements worthy of publication, you will oblige me by making that use of them, over my name, as I am particularly desirous for my own sake, as well as those of emigrants generally, that more should be known of the character of Wisconsin at the east, than is at present the case.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
PLUMER, Jr.

WESTERN COUNTRY.

In no town in the western country, during the *past* season of pressure and distress, if we may judge from the casual remarks of strangers who visit us, and from newspaper reports, has the march of improvement been stayed so little as in this place. In Chicago and Milwaukee, and, indeed, in nearly all of the towns along the lake, have building operations been nearly stopped. Here, buildings have been and are springing up on every side—and now, in size, population, and business, will Green Bay, if her citizens are but true to themselves and their interests, compare with, we might say outstrip, any of the rising cities of the west, for few if any of which combine all the requisites of prosperity, and hold out as flattering inducements to the western emigrant. Existing prejudice against us, in consequence of the supposed severity of our climate and sterility of our soil, are giving way to the light of truth—are disappearing before the test of experience and observation. A few years ago, the name of *snow* was associated with ideas of eternal frost and snow, icebergs and Indians; it was known only as a French trading, and U. S. military post; and few, indeed, were the hardy adventurers to seek a home-sted or commence the arts of civilization in so distant a portion of the northwest as Green Bay. At last, however, some intelligent western adventurer, more daring than the rest, ventured to "take his fortune" in this remote region. Instead of the bleakness and sterility of a Siberian climate, he found the genial influence of a salubrious atmosphere, and ascertained that the soil needed but the labour of the husbandman to bring forth a rich return. He soon found, too, that the country abounded with timber and water—and that the navigable waters of its tmp rtant commercial position, he had not a town at his command to site. The attention of enterprising emigrants was at last attracted—steamboats and vessels were attracted to the waters of the bay—the population rapidly increased, buildings were erected—and what was, but a few short years ago, a comparative wilderness, inhabited only by the Indian and a few French and English traders, is now the site of a large, handsome, and flourishing western town, whose importance can be properly estimated only by those who are acquainted with its commanding geographical situation, its unrivalled westward communication with the Mississippi as opened, for the commencement of navigation, and through which we hope our citizens will hereafter make more energetic exertions. The emigration to the west will take its course this way, as the rich valley of the Fox, of which this is the mart, will become thickly populated—extensive water privileges be appied to manufacturing, and its teeming soil to agricultural purposes. Now, indeed, some parts of this unrivaling valley are becoming settled by farmers who have left unlately of many who have commenced the cultivation of farms.

Our commerce is rapidly increasing—that of this year will almost double the commerce of the preceding year. In short, every thing indicates that will be onward—nature has given us advantages which are sure to succeed to great results. Climate, situation, and resources, combine to make this a desirable location for those who love health and wealth.—*Detroit Journal.*

Horse and Steam Power.—This term, used as a name of a measure of power, is an expression which had its origin in consequence. In its first application as a measure of power, was correct but as the value of mechanical power became better understood, an error manifested itself, consisting with the power of a horse, and of uniformity in the practice of engineers, it is very desirable. Mr. Watt has fixed the commercial horse power, at 1,980,000 lb. raised one foot per hour, or 33,000 lb. raised one foot per second. Mr. Watt assigned a proportion for the low pressure steam engine equivalent to a horse's power, which is 10 times the quantity of the duty of a horse per hour, in inches, multiplied by the velocity of the piston, 4 feet, per minute, and the product divided as 34,000, the result is the nominal horse power. The advantage of steam power is apparent: the horse can work at that rate of speed but hours, the engine may be kept as work as long as wanted.

The following sentiments of an individual, whose authority is great, will probably be worthy of consideration.

Dr. Franklin and Paper Money.—About the time says Dr. Franklin, (year 1729) there was a cry among the people for more paper money, only fifteen thousand pounds being extant in the province, and that soon to be sunk. The wealthy inhabitants opposed any addition, being against all paper currency, from the apprehension that it would depreciate, as it had in New England, to the injury of all creditors. We had discussed this point in our note, where I was on the side of an addition, being persuaded that the first small sum, struck in 1723 had done much good by increasing the trade, employment, and number of inhabitants in the province, since I now saw all the old houses inhabited, and many new ones building, whereas I remembered well when I first walked about the streets of Philadelphia, early in 1723, I saw many of the houses in Walnut street, between Second and Front streets, with bills upon their door 'to be let;' and many likewise in Chesnut street and other streets, which made the case look like inhabitants of the city were one after another deserting it. Our debates passed on so fully of the subject, that I was at last persuaded an anonymous pamphlet on it, entitled, "The Nature and Necessity of a Paper Currency." It was well received by the common people in general, but the rich more disliked it; for it increased and strengthened the clamour for more money, and they happening to have no writers among them that were able to answer it, their opposition slackened, and the point was carried by a majority in the House. My friend there, who considered I had been of some service, thought fit to reward me, by employing me in printing the money; a very profitable job, and great help to me; this was another advantage gained by my being able to write."

The utility of this currency became, by time and experience, so evident, that the partizans against which it was founded, were never afterwards

Saturday Evening Post.

NOVEMBER 25, 1837.

The lamentable condition of the periodical literature of the country as regards pecuniary compensation, is the subject of very general complaint, scarcely a paper appears any where in a no found a notice to delinquent subscribers requesting a settlement of their accounts. Subscribers have been accustomed to take a long credance in their prise, in order to enable them to defray necessiary charges. The subjoined remarks of the New Yorker, shows distinctly the position in which

"Our humble portion of this world's goods has long since been swallowed up in this all devouring vortex; both of the editor's original associates in the undertaking have abandoned it with losses, and indeed we have fill four partners here since we first set our hand to the plough, and have contributed to the full amount of their ability. Not a farthing has been drawn from the concern by any one save for services actually rendered; and the allowance to the proprietors having charge respectively of the editorial and publication departments has been far less than their service would have commanded elsewhere. The last four months have been more disastrous than any which preceded them; and we have continued to fall behind our expenses without a counterbalancing increase of patronage. A large amount is indeed due to us, but we find its collection almost impossible, except in inconsiderable portions and at a ruinous sacrifice. All subscribe to the honesty and good faith of the delinquents—some utterly fruitless. As a last resource, therefore, and one besides which we have no alternative, we hereby announce that from and after the 1st of January, 1838, the New Yorker will be three dollars per annum for the future, and four dollars for the quarto edition; but all payments received at this office before the 1st of January next (whether in advance or arrears) will be credited at the former low price, whether on account of arrears or advance subscriptions. New subscriptions will be taken at two and three dollars in advance;—the first Payments will be received from paper of any date in America. We need not add that till who are in advance already will be supplied for the full period of such advance at the lowest prices.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

The loanee and balee.—In one county in Ohio, 29 men run for the office of sheriff. We have heard how many cast.

One of the Sioux Chiefs, left behind sick at Baltimore, has, we regret to hear, died at that place.

A great fire occurred at Halifax the 23d ult. It destroyed 12 buildings in Water street, &c.—Loss $80,000. Insured $36,000.

A young man named Wallington Hall, a native of Pittsfield, Mass. while proceeding on foot from Pensacola to Mobile, fell from fatigue, and shortly expired.

Captain Marryat, the novelist has invented a code of signals for the merchant service of England, which passed through six editions.

Pumpkins.—Mr. Tingly, of Cadiz, Ohio, raised this season *six hundred and fifty ten pounds* of Sweet Pumpkins from one seed. Best flax.

The Legislature of New Jersey have elected William S. Pennington, Esq. of Newark, Governor of the State for the ensuing year.

Young Black Hawk said he had no objections to be taken looking at him, if they wouldn't hang him so much.

The Mobile Mercantile Advertiser states that 3 Board of Cotton Brokers has been formed in that city.

The journeymen printers in Zanesville are about establishing a co-operative daily paper in that city.

Improvements at Port Carlon.—We understand that Mr. Strode, of Union county, intends erecting a steam Grist Mill at Port Carlton.—*Ohio Eagle.*

A lawyer was lately detected in a theft at Little Rock, stealing pieces of brass from the stripes on the bare back. The lash was welllaid on, and he was then expelled from the court room.

It is said that there are now eight thousand natural males and females in the deaf and dumb institutions, at present in operation, and not capable of educating more than six hundred.

Yankee Cleverness.—Having to make a motion to printers, in relation to a certain necromancer, who is astonished without paying for the exhibition name in Durham. His countenance is much indignered, by which he is easily known.

Fire.—We learn from the Lancaster Union, that the printing establishment of Messrs. Hamilton & Cunningham was partly destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last.

Two of the prisoners who lately escaped from the jail in New Haven, have been retaken, having been found asleep, in a hay mow, in Wallingford.

Dr. Buckland, the Geologist, has calculated, that the beds of coal in South Wales alone, are enough to supply that part of England for 1000 years.

The Brooklyn and Long Island Rail-road was publicly opened as far as Hicksville on the 6th inst.—the distance from New York being 26 or 27 miles.

The number of suicides committed in Paris during the month of September last, amounted to 44, of these, 44 committed the act in their own houses, and 32 bodies were found in the Seine.

Canoes Characters.—The characters used by the Chinese for their letters, are employed in the same manner, by four hundred millions of people, nearly one half of the population of the world.

The following conversation lately took place between a boy and his father, on the birth of a son daughter. "Whereabouts does the Baby's tail canal empty into the North River?" "At the Battery, my son."

Awful Prediction!—A learned astronomer of Boston has ascertained, from some recent astronomical calculations, that the earth will come in dreadful collision with an immense comet at the distance of eighteen hundred miles.

Marl, if put round peach trees, say a London paper, will preserve them for many years, and prolongs the life of the tree, and adds to the size, abundance, and flavour of the fruit.

Bridge and Aqueduct.—A wooden bridge is to be built over the Nile, at the part of the Delta called Fuaro, where the river divides into two branches.

Te French are marching 13,000 men against constantinople.

It is estimated that Don Carlos lost 7,000 men in his late attempt upon Madrid.

A letter from the Rev. Dr. Kirkland to the Hon. John Davis, of Mass. describing his visit to the Holy Land, gives the population of the towns of Jerusalem at 15,000; Nazareth, 4000; Jaffa, 20,000; Nazareth, 4000, all but 500 Turks of the latter are Christians; Gaza, 15,000; Hebron, 6000; Ramlah, 20,000; Jaffa, 3000, Turks and Arabs, including the Christians.

Lynching Admired.—The London Post has the following remark on steamboat accidents:—"The dislike extreme measures, but our opinion briefly is, that the engineer should be hanged every week, and a promoter every fortnight, till the accidents cease. The executions would not last long."

Valuable Cargo.—The steamboat Sunfisure, Capt. Morrow, arrived at this port on Friday evening of the 1st inst. having in tow sundry barges, containing the following valuable freight, two thousand barrels of flour, which at the market price, is worth at least $160,000.—*N. Y. Journal of Com.*

A letter from Tampico, to the editors of the N. O. Bee, represents the whole country to be in a state of confusion. Much of the land is in the hands of robbers, which the government is unable to subdue. The fever is also very prevalent. The entire province of New Mexico has revolted from the republic and declared its independence.

Acoustic.—John S. Titcomb, tried at Concord, N. H. on the 14th inst. for the murder of his wife was acquitted by the jury on the ground of insanity. The trial took place on the 1st instant. The principal witness against him was a daughter of the murdered, which was committed on the 7th of April. The deceased and Titcomb were journeymen coopers, working in the same shop, and it was in the shop that the murder was committed.

Estimate of wheat brought to tide water at Albany by the Canals.

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The lead trade is pretty much at a stand in the neighborhood of Galena. Provisions are so high, and lead so low, that miners have almost ceased the last season. The Galena Advertiser says most of the melting furnaces have ceased operations.

Another Fatal Accident.—A miner, whose name is have not learned, was precipitated to death by the falling of a spout, at Mr. Lebbeus Chapman's mines, on the 31st ult. He was cautioned to look out for the spout by his companions. He disregarded the caution, and was instantly killed.

The Postmaster General reports the number of defaulting postmasters to be 1932! Quite a host of *safe depositaries of the public money* under the *sub-treasury system.*

The U. S. sloop of war Concord, sailed from Pensacola, on Thursday, the 19th ult. on a cruise along the coast of Texas and Mexico.

The U. S. sloop of war Vincennes, also sailed on the 19th, on a cruise to Havana, Nassau, and St. Thomas.—*Pensacola Gazette.*

Florence Turpentine.—The most aggravated wounds on domestic animals are easily cured by the application of Spirits of Turpentine. The mixture each day, when a perfect cure will be effected in forty-eight hours.

Liverpool.—Sailed from Falmouth, Mass. 31st ult. lat. 34 28, lon. 76, fell in with the wreck of a large ship apparently from Liverpool, bound to sprit standing, both anchors on the bows; inside of the stern painted yellow, and had been on fire about 12th inst. she appeared to have been in that situation but a short time.

Mechanics' Bank.—The Morning Post states that Governor Mason has effected a loan of $2,000,000, for the purpose of redeeming that amount of bonds issued by the State Government in Michigan.

Improvements Noted.—By a circular from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated the 2d inst. we learn that from the 24th of the present month Hole Haven will be a collection district, and Edenton, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Currituck, and Gates counties, in North Carolina, be attached to it. It will save immensely in labour, and in wear and tear. Ironers not washers being required.

Survey.—The State of New Jersey, and of the corps of topographical engineers, as principal engineer of the Charleston, Louisville, and Cincinnati railroad, and that of the president of the company, at that time.

Disaster.—Both brothers Indiana were drowned in the Fox river, five miles above Green Bay, on the 4th of October. Mr. Hyde, Mr. Bowen, Mr. Fowler, Henry Fowler, Erastus Fowler, George Hyde, John Harrington, and Mr. Cook, were in the boat in which they were is supposed to have been capsized by the high wind.

Tapioca is made from a kind of starch which comes from the meal of the Cassava roots. Cassava is very prolific, and is cultivated in the eastern part of Mexico. The Indiata of S. America live on it principally.

Ship Thos. Bennet, Liverpool, sailed 22d Sept. Oct. 29, lat. 30, during a severe gale, came in contact with the ship Ann Maria, of Boston, bound for this port. The crew of the schr. sprung the bowsprit, fore & jib, and she fell off, supposed to have foundered.

Schr. Vincent ashore at Lyshoon Bay.—We learn from a gentleman arrived in this city in the schoo schooner yesterday, that she had not bilged, that she lay on her side, but that she lay afloat, occasioned by the seas breaking over her, and was not leaking. She had a cargo of 1000 bbls of sugar are totally lost, and many others damaged.

From the New Orleans Bee, Oct. 30.

A fire broke out on board the ship Edward Lutcher, which was to sail in a few days for New York.

HALF PAST 4.—She is an entire sheet of flame, and notwithstanding the exertions of our firemen, the vessel and cargo will all be lost.

Almost every person in the Indiana Indiana Enquirer, "that lands is crowded with emigrants, seeking a home in the bosom of our state—many of them, we regret to learn, poor industrious looking farmers, who lose no time in hastening about their business, but immediately and take their line of march for the fertile lands of the interior."

The New Orleans True American of the 25th October says, "From all we can learn, there have been 2,000 persons buried in this city in three or four days, and no apprehensions are entertained that the disease will abate, for the rains of floods may now return to the city with perfect safety.

A Most Disgraceful Duel.—Two black fellows, both of them barbers, fought a duel at New Orleans a few days since, and one of them was the first fire. The survivor is alive and strutting, being quite proud of his exploit. A New Orleans paper says that the cause of the duel was a quarrel between two roughly, having sucked the same egg, or to try his fortune with in Texas.

The New Chronometers.—Messrs. Arnold & Dent, of London, have obtained for the excellence of their chronometers the first premium of fifty guineas, and a reward of 3,000l. being the first premium awarded by the Lords of the Admiralty, for the construction of chronometers, to be discontinued in one year.

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To preserve Pumpkin.—Slice your pumpkin as usual for pies, spread it thinly upon large tins or platters, and place them under or over your stove, where it kept four or five days, it will be dry enough to put up in paper and keep for a year. Pumpkin preserved in this way is far superior to that preserved in the old fashioned way, and much richer and better flavoured pies, besides requires much less labour.

Newburg, Nov. 3.—During Attempt at Incendiarism.—A bold and daring attempt was made by the store of Messrs. Chaler & Lavin, of this village, but happily without success. Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Tuesday night, a card, containing eight of sawed Lucifer matches was found, about half burnt, which had been accidentally dropped in the alley taken from their street door, and placed behind the outside door of their second story, opening into a hall, which is usually left open.

Treasury Notes.—These notes bearing two per cent. interest, will be the first that have been day offered for sale at the Board of Brokers, and one and a half per cent. premium, payable in the Treasury notes, was offered and refused. They were subsequently offered in Wall street at 94 per cent. premium, without any tendency. No purchasers.—*N. Y. Inq.* 6th inst.

Awful Times.—The Vincennes (Ohio) Gazette of the 4th inst. has the following alarming paragraph:—Provisions of every kind bear a high price in our market. Beef 5 per lb. Pork 6; veal 6; bacon 10; lard 10; and butter 15 per lb. Flour is scarce at $1 50 per cwt. Corn $3 50 per hundred. Corn meal 50; potatoes 25 wheat 75; oats 25; and only 50 cents per bushel. Fodder is also very scarce, and commands $1 50 per dozen!! Too shocking to think of.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.—It "there has been discovered about eight miles from Frederick, between New Market and Liberty, on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail road, one of the carbonate of copper, which is about to be worked by Mr. Thomas Evans, of Baltimore. The commencement of the work, we are told, gives indications of a very rich and extensive vein, promising very rich and having for the few days which it has been in operation, made a most excellent show.

The Columbus Journal states that in the progress of the Ohio canal, from Portsmouth to Licking county, Ohio, the bones of an animal of extraordinary size were discovered. A tusk was found 9 feet 6 inches in length, and twenty-three inches in circumference at the largest part, and weighing upwards of two hundred pounds. The largest tooth weighed 80 lbs. 4 ounces, and the other bones were of corresponding proportion!

Attempt at Robbery.—At a gentleman from New York, residing in the house of Mr. Hall, on the Broad Mountain, on Tuesday evening, 31st ult. near dusk, on horseback, up his way from Sunbury, two men rushed from the bushes and attempted to seize his horse. The animal, however, reared and made a plunge—and the foot pads did not succeed in stopping him. One of the villains then drew a pistol, and fired at Mr. Purdy, but missed him.

Cattle.—Mr. Hamilton, of Westchester, has imported in the Westminster, two North Devon heifers, and three South Down sheep, selected from the stock of the celebrated Mr. Quartermain. Captain Moore has brought two Shetland cow ponies, a present to Mr. Hall, the most imported breed, and well matched, &c.

Finances of Egypt.—The finances of Egypt have increased rapidly during the last thirty years. At the close of the French occupancy, 1799, they amounted, according to official documents, to 1,500,000l. In 1815, to 2,000,000l. In 1827, to 3,000,000l. In 1834, to 4,000,000l. In 1835, to 5,000,000l. and at the present time to 6,000,000l. sterling. The increase has arisen principally from contributions on landed property, (equal to 40 per cent. on the rental,) an *ad valorem* duty of 12½ per cent. on all articles of trade, as well as from duties on stuffs, rice, dates, salts, senna, asphaltum, &c. besides the imposts of the customs, the monopoly of tobacco, &c. There is said to be an annual surplus of nearly 1,000,000l. sterling, which is laid out in the purchase of land by the viceroy, and in the expense caused by the military and naval establishments, &c.—*Globe.*

Treaty with the Winnebagoes.—A treaty with the Winnebagoes was signed at the War Office, by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, on the part of the United States, on the 1st inst. The title to the Massaupa is extinguished, and they are to remove to the west of the Mississippi, to the west of that river, which was conveyed to them in 1825. They are allowed three years to remain, except for hunting, a strip of land twenty miles in width, adjoining and west of the Mississippi, and south of the Wisconsin territory, for annuities, agricultural assistance, education, the payment of the debts of the Indians, and of their relatives of mixed blood, and in permanent improvements, to the amount of $1,000,000 each. $1,500,000. In consequence of the independence of the Canadian provinces, the Indians have now been held with the Winnebagoes.—*Globe.*

Statistics Worth Knowing.—In Great Britain, says the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, there are annually 1 person in 45 that dies; 1 person from the age of fifteen to sixty, is 2,744,447; 1 person that attains the age of 70 is 1 in 11; and it has been remarked, that in sixty-three of these unions there were only three which had been free from the disease. From 1825 to 1827, in 1828, to 63,000,000l. and at the present time to 70,000,000l. sterling. The increase has arisen principally from contributions on landed property, (equal to 40 per cent. on the rental,) an *ad valorem* duty of 12½ per cent. on all articles of trade, as well as from duties on stuffs, rice, dates, salts, senna, asphaltum, &c. besides the imposts of the customs, the monopoly of tobacco, &c. There is said to be an annual surplus of nearly 1,000,000l. sterling, which is laid out in the purchase of land by the viceroy, and in the expense caused by the military and naval establishments, &c.—*Globe.*

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ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, November 11, 1837.

THE ARETHUSA.

Through inadvertency we omitted to notice a new work, published by Messrs. Carey & Hart. It is a naval story, called The Arethusa, from the pen of Capt. Chamier, known as the author of Ben Brace, &c. The tale is very pleasing in the incidents, an extract from which we shall give as early as our space will admit. It is expected hereafter, that contains a large amount of reading in a small compass.

A large delegation from the Western tribes of Indians visited this city last week, consisting of Keokuck, Black Hawk, and many other chiefs and warriors, with women and children. The son of Black Hawk struck us as a noble specimen of humanity in its rude uncultivated state. His erect stature, manly bearing, prominent features, and intellectual cast of countenance, seemed to indicate that nothing was wanting but the genial hand of civilization to elicit all the attributes of true greatness. On Monday evening last, the deputation of the Winnebago tribe of Indians, consisting of twenty eight, males and females, with children arrived in this city. The delegation presented a fine representation of their national character, regards physical proportion. Many of them are men of strength, of a symmetrical form, and elegant development not to be discovered in any other of our species. Nearly destitute of clothing, with necks and arms bared to the inclemency weather, pleased as children with a few beads and trifles, they exhibited a melancholy spectacle of degraded barbarism.

It has always appeared to us, that the most proper and humane mode of impressing the natures of the wilderness with respect for their white neighbors, would be to present them with motives suitable to produce such a sentiment.—That the establishment of which they are now placed in our large cities are not precisely of this description, will be acknowledged by all candid persons. To exhibit or display our vices and follies before those, who, according to their present condition are yet shrewed enough, to perceive that we are as much the slaves of debased passions as themselves? Would it not be better to show them the more noble evidence of christianity and civilization, as it is Published in our schools, lyceums, churches and other benevolent institutions? Would it not elevate their character far as a powerful people, to introduce them to our manufactories or workshops, and might not the simple mechanism of the kindness by such means be cultivated, and the mass of human woe be diminished.

The gross deceptions of the rude and uncultivated age, when witchcraft, and the elixir of life had a dominion, is passed away, but only to give place to new chimeras, or if possible, worse delusions. At one time, a profound race was attributed to the Asiatic as he gives of the distant future, and the skill he evinces in explaining the mysterious circumstances of the surrounding world. For a time he attracted the attention of the learned as a wonder part of mankind, until at some unfortunate moment, the cheat is discovered, and then away goes the juggler.

Next we have the work-ed miracles, who presents his claims to public notice, and boasts that the blind have been made to see, the lame to walk, the sick are healed, and even the dead himself is conquered in his own domain. But the charlatan is driven from his position, and the charlatan is driven from his position, and the remembrance behind him, save the injuries he has inflicted. Of all the modes of delusion that have been adopted by mankind, none is more degrading than this. We allude more particularly to those who undertake the responsible office of administering to the wants of the sick, and in great surgical ability can be effective. In the hour of suffering and danger men are disposed to catch at any thing which presents a possible chance of relief; and unfortunately ignorance and presumption are ever ready with some pretended remedy.

Then there is opened the sublime mysteries of animal magnetism, with its extraordinary revelations, and the strange enlargement of the human faculties by its means. No object of science can be concealed from its searching scrutiny; no pursuit of business or pleasure be hid from its omnipresent eye. Even that which has attended many other brilliant theories, has unfortunately has befallen this mystical science. So soon as it is lauded that the discoveries of its adepts can be applied to useful purposes of valuable busts, and the whole scheme appears as a fantasy of a distempered brain. A great advancement is made in the science of philosophy, would preserve an intelligent person from the ridicule which must always attend the practice of credulity.

There are others who bow down in homage to the acolytes in the temple of letters, and fancy that those are the high priests that wait at the altar of sacred truth. Every word uttered or pen is recorded with as much reverence as though they spake from inspiration. Their devious errors, in a marked manner the subject of critical scrutiny: their probable motives assigns are narrowly scanned, while the incense of fulsome adulation is abundantly offered. The great mass of language, who were taught to read scientifically to think, to conceive grand and noble ideas, and powerfully to give them in our progress, are lost in the ignorance and mediocrity of the spirits. We would that it were in our power to remove the intellectual blindness which obscures the vision of men on these points.

The Treasury Department has given notice, that the holders of certificates for the 6th instalment of the Republican deposit will on forwarding them to the department, receive treasury drafts for the amount that may be due, which will be paid in New York with specie.

From the Baltimore Republican, we learn that a gentleman of that city, had gone to Mexico for the purpose of ascertaining the fact that Penny was a Mexican. Penny, you recollect, was a party in the Santa Fe expedition, and was captured by the Mexicans. The minister furnished him with the following extract from a letter which he had just received from the present government or President of Mexico, has established the fact that the Mexican prisoners that were in Matamoras.

It is said Paulding is composing a new novel, super a Tragedy, and that Willis has just finished a new Comedy, and Charlotte Barnes has also finished a new Tragedy. The crown is all upstan Maryatt is writing a book on America.

The Convention for reforming the constitution have agreed to vote at a single ballot to hold the remainder of the session in the city of Philadelphia.

The Convention met in special session on Wednesday evening, and passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Select and Common Council will assist cheerfully furnish the Convention, in conformity with the resolution passed July 10th, 1837, in case of the adjournment of said convention to this city.

There is a lady in New York who has advertised for a husband, who must have the following amiable qualities. He must be a clerical, serious, bold, majestic, indifferous, scientific, humble husband. The editor of the Wheel-

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THE MECHANIC ARTS.

The mechanic arts found this fair country a wilderness, shaded by lofty trees, and inhabited by the roaming beast of prey, and the almost equally savage Indian. Ample savanna's displayed their broad expanse to the genial sun, but the golden grain waved not over them; the earth reposed in silence save where the clanger of the fight, the shout of some victim of savage warfare disturbed the tranquility of the scene. The swelling rivers rolled their full tides to the ocean, but no gallant ship floated thereon laden with the riches of a distant clime. Solitary art nor science had yet confescended to cheer the waste, or illumine the intellectual darkness, with the rays of light.

The song of the joyous reaper was not heard as he returned from the field of healthful labor; there was none to bless the harvest, or cultivate the earth. The unsophisticated nature formed to himself no vision of bliss beyond the plain which resounded with the shouts of triumphor the feats of skill. To trace the river from its source and pursue the chase, was the pleasure and the toil of the untutored Indian. The sun dispensed light and heat alike to the savage as the dead, as page of knowledge was unscanned. The firmament glistered with the unnumbered stars, but there was none to admire their beauty, or comprehend the mighty hand that placed them in their magnificent courses. Nature presented herself in her simple and unadorned dress to the gaze of her countenance could be made to equal the narrative of the incidents embraced in a solitary life, or be compared with the scenes a history, supported by truth, would decipher. The contemplation of the career of those who once sustained the burden of human affairs, is not an employment of mere amusement; it is not idle curiosity prompting us to an investigation of the foibles of others, but it proposes the reformation of erroneous conduct by example, because we are convinced of our own imperfection.

The annals of the human race introduce us to the gradual progress of the mechanic improvements, that tend to enlarge the capacity of the mind by prompting it to more acute observation. A knowledge of the situation, local customs, religion, and habits of a people, and the contrast between the life of man may be, by external circumstances, be presented to the same general features in his moral character. Life when divested of the adventitious distinctions it has acquired by society, in all places possesses the same attributes. The like passions exert their influence once all, and the same love of pleasure operates to subdue into the practice of evil. The posits in which we differ as to nature are so few, and those in which we agree are so numerous, that the history of a single nation is a portrait of the whole race. Hence the study of mankind

THIS DAY

Variety's the spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavours.

A LEARNED EXHIBITOR.—A gentleman went to the Duke of Devonshire's to see the pictures. The woman who was showing them, exclaimed, he was walking past one of them—"Sir, you are overlooking the most famous picture of the *dooneer Venus* marrying the sea.

CONSECUTIVES BANQUET.—An old English paper describes a dinner given nearly half a century ago by Mr. Gregory, of Frome, in conformity to the scriptural injunction, Luke xiv. 13—"When thou makest a feast, call the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind." At the dinner there were fourteen old men, whose united ages amounted to 1078 years.

A FAITHFUL LOVER.—"Dick," inquired the maid, "have you been after that sal-eratus?" "No, I haint." "If you don't go quick I'll tell your mistress." "Well, tell mistress as soon as you please, I don't know Sally Ratus, and won't go near her. You know well enough I am engaged to Deb.

A gentleman having missed his way, fortunately overtook a boy with a quantity of fat to mark his master's sheep. The gentleman asked the road, but was directed by so many windings and turnings, right and left, that he agreed to take the boy behind him on the horse. Finding him expert and docile, he gave him, as they rode on, some obsequious advice, relative to his future conduct, adding occasionally, "Mark me well, my boy,"—"Yes sir, replied he, 'I do.' However, he repeated the injunction so very often that the boy at last cried out—'I can't sir, for I have got no more fat.'

"What studies do you intend to pursue?' said an erudite pedagogue one day, as Johnny rantered his school-room door. "Why, I study to read, I suppose, wouldn't ye?' "Yes, but you will not want to read all the time; are you accustomed with figures?" "It's a pity I aint when I've cyphered clean through Adoption." "Adoption! what rule is that?" "Why it's the double rule of two; you know that two times two is four, and according to adoption twice four is two; so may take your seat, you're a smart boy, said the master. "You may take your's too, said the pupil, "for it's a poor rule that won't work both ways."

FRENCH-ENGLISH.—A curious specimen of this occurred the other day. A French gentleman, rescued from a ducking in the Thames, was taken to no adjacent tavern, was advised to send a tumbler of very hot brandy and water, and thus addressed the waiter, who was mixing it—"Sir I shall thank you not make it a *farteight*." "A fortnight," replied Joe, "hadn't you better take it directly?" "Yis sir, said the man, "me vish "directly to be sure, but not a fortnight—not less vash."

SEVERE REPORT.—A learned lawyer, the other day, in one of our Courts, wishing to reflect somewhat upon the character of a troublesome witness and thus invulnerable to testimony, asked him "What he did for a living?

"I keep a grocery, was the reply.

"Oh!" exclaimed the lawyer, with great expression and sarcasm, eyeing the witness and jury by turns, "no deal in liquor."

"Yes, sir," replied the witness, nothing daunted, "and in soaps, and tongues, more lard."

AIRING A COACH.—An elderly gentleman going to a warm bath in Paris, the other day, hired a hackney coach by the hour, and, stationing it at the door of the bathing-establishment, paid half a dozen Anvergnats to sit as it while he performed his ablutions, in order, as he said, that the vehicle might be well warmed and ready to receive him on leaving the water.

FELINE INCENDIARY.—On the evening of the 8th September the house of a tailor at Lille, in the north of France became a prey to the flames. The manner in which the fire was communicated was very singular. A cat, brought up in the house, had the habit of seizing candles, which, when lighted, when they were within her reach. They refused to lose or devour it, and for the purpose it had been carried in a sack to the extremity of the habitation. It appears that the cat had returned after several such absences, had carried away the candle which was burning, in a manner to me out at the moment, and by this means communicated the fire to some merchandise deposited hard-by, where the cat had taken refuge.

FAITHFULNESS.—Why did you quit your place?" said a gentleman to a woman who presented himself for the service of his cab, the other day, "did Captain B. discharge you?"—"No." "Was he a bad master?" "On the contrary, a very good one, gave good wages, plenty of liveries, and as much corn in stable as one could want." "Then why leave his service?"—To say the truth, sir, I believe I was dissatisfied because I married Nelson. Capt. B. did not belong to the right clubs, or inn in the *best set*, and then he was very civil to his tilbury. I really could not stand it."

THE DOCTOR IS RIGHT.—A Dalkeman who had been a long time in the use of ammonia in return, was at length persuaded to give it up and use the temperance to which a few months after feeling quite insensible and for a physician, who prescribed for his use one ounce of spirits. Not understanding what an ounce was, he asked a friend; who told him that eight drams make one ounce. A few days after Dalkeman met the doctor understands my case exactly. I used to take six drachms drunk, in a day, and I always watched two more.

REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—When Asser, who had conquered Persia and Tartary, was defeated and taken prisoner by Sapor, on the field of battle, a soldier proposed a coarse meal to appease their hunger. As there was boiling a mess of the pots used for the food of the horses, a leg, put his hand into it, but the mouth of the vessel being too small, he could not draw it out. He then cut off the leg with the sword and ran away with the pot and the meat. The captive monarch burst into a fit of laughter, and on his guards demanding what upon earth could induce a monarch in his circumstances to laugh, replied

"It was but this morning, the steward of my household complained that three hundred camels were lost caught; but now I see matters further—and how many it is lucky to have any by that way, who could sweep away both my cooking instruments and my dinner.

HALF PAINT.—A witty Hibernian, just arrived in London, and wandering about, perceived a blanket at a shop door, with this inscription on it. "This superior blanket for half price. Paid walking in, and desired to see the coat, as he replied the shopkeeper. "By my soul, and that's charp enough." And so, telling the half to the left on, and putting it under his arm, he laid down the full value of the coat. The shopkeeper interrupted him, and demanded the other to full. "Didn't you say, you spalpeen, that the price of the blanket was half?" "And sure, isn't it I gave you the half of it?" And he that some noise, I would give more for it." A crowd assembled, and Pat was taken to Bow-street; but when there, he could assign no reason why, that the magistrate dismissed the complaint, and advised the shopkeeper never again to ticket his goods at "*half price*."

THE MAIDEN'S LEAP.—The ancient house of Rathven, in the highlands of Scotland, once the seat of the unfortunate Gordons, consists of two square towers, built at different times, and distant from each other, but now joined by buildings of later date. The top of one of the towers is called the Maiden's Leap, receiving its name from following extraordinary fact. A daughter of the first Earl Gordie was addressed by a young gentleman of a comely person rank, but of the gloomiest, a frequent visitor of this family, who seemed not to find in the fair young creature's his passion. His reluctance was in the lower, separate from that of his brethren. The lady, however, was not insensible to the honour done her lover's apartment. A young damsel ungrateful and unmindful of her virtue, broke off, at this thought, all probability of retreat, fastened to the window. The lover's eyes were fixed on the stars—she heard the footsteps of the old couple, ran to the top of the leads, and to the steepest side leap of stone that bear from the other—down at once, and luckily fell in the battlements of the garden. Here she lay, unhurt for one night, where the astonished mother found her, and of course apologized for the supposed intrusion. The fair daughter did not choose to repeat the leap, but the next night eloped, and got married.

ANCIENT DRUNKENNESS.—The eminence and extent of Drunkenness in ancient times appears the subjects of discussion in both Houses of Parliament. Lord Carteret said he had seen the people living insensible in the gutters as he passed to the House of Lords. Subsequently mentioned the same circumstance—the Bishop of Salisbury said, that boards were put up to warn the people not to drive their carts over the drunkards lying in the streets. Subsequently mentioned dollars and places strewed with straw to which the same circumstance alludes, as also were otherwise found with intoxication; in these distant customs they lay until they had recovered sense use or their faculties, and then they had recourse to the same misadventure potion—For *quart* to *gin* at that time was sold *per quart*.—*London as of Ale.*

SCENES IN HAVANA, IN 1822.

Mr. Sleeper, the able editor of the Boston Mercantile Journal, formerly a sea captain, relates the following among other similar occurrences in Havana, to show the state of things at that island when Gen. Vives was appointed its chief magistrate.

Several instances occurred during the summer of 1822, of vessels, anchored at the Reglas, taking cargoes of molasses, being attacked and plundered in the night by bands of piratical wretches. In every instance that came to light, the robbers were aided in concealing themselves in the hold, where they were not discovered. The vessels were of course unmanned, which circumstance was known to the pirates, whose avarice was gratified as soon as they succeeded by villainy. A brig belonging to some port in Boston, was laying at the Reglas, when one morning about 3 o'clock, the watch hastened before with the alarming intelligence that a boat filled with Spaniards was coming along side. In a moment afterwards they were on deck, and the officers and crew, partly alarmed for their lives, escaped from the cabin windows into the long boat, but was fastened to the stern—the painter and went on board another vessel. But the cook of the brig, a surly athletic negro, who owed the Spaniards a grudge for what he conceived to be ill-treatment while on shore the previous month—got another boat, seized a hatchet, knife, and concealed himself behind the steerage door. The robbers soon found the brig deserted, they hastened below for plunder. The leader had hardly reached the floor, ere the carrying-axe of the cook was buried in his head, and he fell, giving utterance to a horrible oath. The second, third, and fourth met their fates in the same manner, and struck with the utmost terror, escaped from the cabin window—and swam to the nearest vessel. In the morning the captain returned to the vessel, where he found much wanton destruction of property. The floor of the steerage was stained with blood—one of the pirates being found across the deck to the gangway—showing that he had crawled over the bodies of his fellows in the cook's revenge. The captain was conducted on shore, and delivered over to the authorities—or solicit any protection for himself and vessel—and fearing that he would again be plundered by those who belong but a few hundred yards. From the extensive style in which the Spanish company was carried on—and that many of the young nights of rank and fashion of Spain and the surrounding waterings places, were, etc., which he gave at the Old ship, were of the choicest description. In short, he was the lion of the day, and struck a large share of his capture were spread at Brighton, and that their suspicions that all was not right. Goddard, the officer, in the absence of the captain, repaired to the Old Ship soon after the apprehension of the prisoner, and there ascertained that he was the son of Mr. Williamson, a gentleman that his wife, Mrs. Williamson, was an infant, and confined to her room. The prisoner was a man of the young ranks of life, and his conduct in the affair was that of a boisterous, reckless character. He was then committed to New-gate to take his trial. It appeared that the deluded young man has been leading a dashing life at Brighton, Hastings, Worthing, and the surrounding watering places, for the last five or six weeks, upon the proceeds of his forgeries.—At Brighton, he put up at the Old Ship Hotel, where his bill usually averaged £30 a week. He kept a very expensive dressing with two positions, and drove from the Old Ship to the theatre only the night before he was taken into custody, the distance being but a few hundred yards. From the extensive style in which the young man's company was carried on—and that many of the young nights of rank and fashion of Spain and the surrounding watering